

The Industrial Union Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY THE
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 16, 1907

SPECIAL EDITION OF "THE BULLETIN"

Letters are frequently received at general headquarters of the I. W. W. from the West with requests for information regarding the Second Annual Convention, held September 17 to October 3, 1906. In the main these inquiries come from members of the Western Federation of Miners. The writers' invariable complaint is that "nothing, or next to nothing, is known in this camp about that convention," and all sorts of questions are asked concerning it. It is manifestly impossible to deal with the subject satisfactorily in the limitations of a single letter. And while we have endeavored in the past year to get the information directly into the hands of the rank and file, we have all along realized that to a great extent we were blocked by the counter-efforts of those acting officials of the miners' organization who were never anxious that the facts should be known, and whose reports were distortions of such matters as they made pretense of dealing with. Thanks to the real industrial unionists in the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the W. F. M., the official report of that gathering contained very full information concerning many matters connected with the 1906 convention. But, as we understand, the sale of that report has so far been limited and disappointing, with the result that few will become acquainted with the subject upon which many are seeking enlightenment.

In view of these circumstances, the issue of the INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN for December 14 (No. 42) will be devoted almost entirely to a review of the struggle with reaction in the convention of 1906 and subsequent developments. We shall make a special effort to get this narrative into the hands of the rank and file in the W. F. M., and to this end invite the co-operation of all who believe, as we do, that nothing can be gained for the working class by suppressing the truth or misrepresenting facts. We ask all such to send to this office during the next four weeks lists of names, with postoffice addresses, to whom copies of the special edition can be mailed. Organizations desiring to purchase bundles for distribution among members will be supplied at the rate of \$7.50 per thousand. But we desire more than anything else to get that paper into the hands of those who "know nothing or next to nothing" of the 1906 convention. So lists of names is what is most needed. To meet the additional expense of printing the edition, which may run to 30,000 copies, voluntary contributions are invited in lieu of bundle orders. The organization of the I. W. W. should guarantee by voluntary contributions the entire extra cost of printing the special edition.

We shall prove that the struggle of 1906 was not, as is frequently asserted, a mere personal quarrel or the result of personal differences, but that it grew out of a determination on the part of a combination of pure-and-simple political Socialists and reactionary pure-and-simple unionists to control the I. W. W. in their own behalf, or bring about its destruction.

EDITORIAL EXCERPTS

Industrial Unionism, in its final result, means Industrial Freedom. It is organization to free the worker, the working class, from industrial slavery. It is organization to win control by the workers of the means or machinery of production. It puts the workers as a class in the extraordinary position of undertaking their own deliverance from economic slavery by taking possession of the means whereby they live, and by that act enlarging their lives and abolishing the conditions of poverty and suffering which are inevitably theirs so long as wage labor and capitalist exploitation continue. It declares that life is made hideous because the workers are bound to the machine in which they have no other interest than that of being working parts in a heartless, brutalizing, soul-crushing, because profit-getting, system.

Industrial Unionism aims to convert the slave of the machine into a free man. Its purpose is to secure the control and direction of the machine to those who make it, and to those who use it. It organizes the workers and disciplines the workers with power—the strict control of the machine from the few and invest the workers themselves with all the possibilities for the enjoyment of all the material aids to happiness which an abundant capacity to produce has made practicable.

It might be well for the workers to bear always in mind that they, as a class, have an equal right to organize and get ready to take possession of all they produce, with the present appropriators of wealth to burden future generations, as well as the present one, with evidence of their legal exploitation. We have more right to project freedom and economic equality than they to project into the future slavery and a continuance of economic barbarism. The future is ours, through organization and education.

No one need be staggered by the proposal of Industrialism to "take and hold" the means whereby we live—unless he wants to be. The plain fact of the matter is that they must be taken or they will not be held, and if not held by the workers they will never be operated by them. We mean just what we say in the declaration that we organize to "take and hold" the means whereby we live—the things we have created.

An organization of the working class, to accomplish emancipation and freedom, must be built on the lines of freedom; it must be revolutionary and not capitalistic in principle and aim. It must see clearly and maintain firmly the fact of the struggle of classes—the struggle between the producers and the owners of wealth and means of production. Its advocates must be free from capitalist cant and capitalist influence. Its membership must be organized, not in craft union bodies, to make warfare on each other, but in the real working class organization that includes every single worker in the factory, or the industry, from the laborer poorest paid to the artisan receiving the highest wages. Their interests are identical; they are liable to change places to-morrow; but between them and the employer class there is no identity of interests, no economic interests in common.

What is the real mission of the world's workers? To be in a state of preparedness to take possession of the means of production and distribution and control and operate the same for their own benefit.

To expect that to be done without method, without organization in the shop, factory, mill, mine, on railroad and wherever labor is employed, is to look for the impossible, a reversal of all experience and a denial of our dependence upon the accumulated knowledge of the working class struggle.

To expect the working class mission to be achieved solely through political action is a fantastic notion, as impracticable as it is delusive. With politics and politicians the workers will make short shrift when they once understand clearly their economic servitude and relation to the wealth they produce.

There is no place in the I. W. W. for the atomistic conception of society. We are not going backward to barbarism, but forward to freedom. What the Industrial Unionist has a right to say is something like this: "This I. W. W. does not give me the right to act against the common good; there is no such thing possible as the right to do as I please, and I have a right to act only in consistency with the common welfare of my associates and fellow workers." And the man who is not ready for that is not ready for the I. W. W. No compulsion will be used to retain him, as none is used to enlist him. The I. W. W. has a right to maintain itself as an agent for the emancipation of the working class from capitalism, and whatever doubt has prevailed that it would do so is vanishing.

The knotted club is the scepter still; it is the club in the hands of those who control and exploit the productive and distributive agencies of the civilization we have made and maintain. It is the control of our industries that puts power into their hands. To get possession of the industries is the mission of the workers. To wrest from the grasp of the gluttonous predatory class is our supreme task. If we organize not for this, our organizing is futile. It will prove abortive. Far from the dreaming of dreams of a millennium to be gained by forceless votes or an emasculated pure-and-simple trades unionism that stands for the identity of interests of capital and labor, the at-one-ness of the workers who toil in the fiery flames of industrial hell and their economic masters who revel in luxury as a result of their toil.

To the supremacy of the working class, that is to say, their mastery over the means of production and distribution, the one necessary condition is that the workers shall understand how to organize and discipline themselves to the point where they can take and hold the means of production and distribution through an economic organization.

Such Impositions Must Stop

Some weeks ago complaint reached this office that in connection with the strike at Bridgeport, Conn., against the American Tube and Stamping Company, a questionable practice had been resorted to by some of those in charge of the strike, including Samuel J. French (whose duty it should have been to block the scheme), in conducting a drawing or lottery for a "\$45 gold watch" for the benefit of the strikers. These complaints have come from Buffalo and New York, and other places, all insisting that the matter be investigated by this office. Nothing could be said in The Bulletin regarding the matter until after such an investigation. This has been conducted by the general secretary and we are prepared to say that not only was the drawing in question creditable to those who manipulated it, but it was also dishonest. The winner of the watch forwarded it to this office; it is still in our possession. It is a common watch, worth not over \$3 retail, and could very likely be bought by the dozen at \$2.50, or less. It is not a \$45 gold watch and whoever was responsible for passing it off as such was guilty of an imposition. The fact that a large sum of money—several hundred dollars—was raised by the fraud thus practiced upon the workers. If money cannot be raised without resort to bogus schemes of the kind, then the money should be made to get money. Money so raised will do the workers no good; it will help them in their times of trouble. And, as a matter of fact, most of the money contributed to the strike was the price of the tickets—is now in the hands of a Bridgeport saloonkeeper and unavailable for anybody's benefit except his own.

We publish these facts as a duty and a warning to the organization. The members should put their foot down hard against such schemes and not wait until they have been failed before reporting them to the office. The I. W. W. must not be used by anyone in support of bogus schemes like the Bridgeport "gold watch" incident. Those who conceived the plan were either simple or dishonest, or both. Had the drawing been honestly conceived and conducted, it could have given an actual gold watch worth, in the market, \$45—as the receipts amply prove—and in that case the money received would have been the relief of the strikers, instead of being tied up in the maw of a Bridgeport saloonkeeper.

Career of a Crook

Out in California the Socialist party has an organizer named Max Delp. He is a crook, a professional faker who works on the Pacific slope will do well to watch. He has a record as unsavory as his small abilities have enabled him to improve the opportunities he has in the line of his profession. He is now in Orleans and professing to be an Industrial Unionist, he procured subscription cards for "The Industrial Worker" (monthly), which he sold, but has never accounted for. He appropriated the money to his own use and brazenly declared that he "would pay when he got ready." Instead of paying, he deliberately defrauded the paper out of all money he could collect, amounting to nearly \$40. Even after his exposure by the general secretary of the I. W. W., he went to places in Ohio and Pennsylvania representing himself as an organizer of the I. W. W. (a position he never held), and upon that basis collected money at street corner meetings, all of which, of course, went into his own pocket.

This crook and embezzler is now organizer for the S. P. At the same time, he is quite naturally a malignant enemy of the I. W. W. There are others like him. If the S. P. has more jobs for crooks of the Dupont type we are ready to furnish names.

Cost of Living Increases

The steady increase in the price of practically all classes of food stuffs in the last seventeen years is shown strikingly and in great detail in a bulletin recently issued by the Bureau of Labor. The bulletin shows that from the period 1896 to 1906. It shows that the retail price of the principal articles of food, weighted according to family consumption of the various articles, was 15.7 per cent higher last year than five years ago, and 29.9 per cent higher than in 1896.

That there has been a further increase in food prices in the last year, and a very substantial one, is matter of general knowledge, with no increase in the cost of living. The retail price of food in 1906 was 21.2 per cent higher than in 1896 was an increase of 10 per cent over 1901. Prices last year, as compared with the year 1901, were 29.9 per cent higher. Out of thirty articles reported upon, there was an increase in price in twenty-five.

As regards the wages of workmen the bulletin says that in the year 1906 the average wages per hour in the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries were 4.5 per cent higher than in 1905, the regular hours of labor per week were 0.5 per cent lower than in 1905 and the number of employees in the establishments investigated was 7 per cent greater than in 1905.

Faking or What?

The "Appeal to Reason" some weeks ago appeared with a large section of its first page "censored" by special order of Cnas. J. Bonaparte, attorney general of the United States, which was the precise form of announcement made, followed by the information that "particulars" would be given in the issue of the following week. The "censored" space adorned the issue of the "Appeal" for October 8, but so far no additional "particulars" have appeared.

The means some skeptical person wrote to the office of the attorney general at Washington for the "particulars." The answer received is signed by Charles J. Bonaparte, attorney general, and is dated October 24, 1907.

"I am duly in receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and beg to say that, so far as the matter to which it refers relates to me or to this department, the statement in the blank page of the publication mentioned is entirely devoid of truth.

Is this faking, or what is it?

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

The following is the answer of Ex-Board Member Williams of the question submitted by the general secretary treasurer. For reasons stated in the last Bulletin, answers on important matters will be published in full.

"Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 5, 1907.

"W. E. Trautmann,

"Gen. Sec'y-Treas. I. W. W.,

"Bush Temple, Chicago.

"Fellow Worker.—Your communication enclosing copy of W. R. Fox's letter addressed to G. E. B., also matter from Local 12, Los Angeles, received today. In reply let me say I saw Fox's communication in Cincinnati and heard same read before session of the combined locals there; also that I endorsed Fox's propositions and urged their observance upon the membership of Cincinnati locals. That the local, after due deliberation, decided to carry out the plan suggested in proposition No. 2, G. E. B., and industrial unions, instead of placing main reliance upon the mixed local. I consider that proposition of vital importance to the progress and welfare of the I. W. W. everywhere. The mixed local is everywhere a bad thing. I have visited have either "gone to seed"—that is, degenerated into "mutual admiration societies," or developed warring factions of rag-chewers, with a result equally fruitless in the way of organization and sound industrial propaganda. The recruiting of any considerable membership through the mixed local alone is out of the question. The worker instinctively demands that he be placed in the industrial union of his own industry. Furthermore, such a procedure (industrial organization) is in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Preamble. (2) As to the first of Fox's propositions, referring to the advocates of physical force only, and so forcibly illustrated by the experience of Los Angeles—that is a matter we have to deal with also. Experience shows that that also is largely an outcome of conditions within the mixed local, and can disappear only with the upbuilding of industrial organization and the projection of the inevitable political reflex of the I. W. W. At present we are mainly engaged with the work of organizing industrial unions—the body of the economic organization—the absence of which makes impossible at present its inevitable political reflex. Consequently, the prevailing conditions among the I. W. W., as well as the Preamble, demand that speakers and advocates of Industrial Unionism shall eliminate from their propaganda all reference to political parties, only replying to individuals or organizations that slander or misrepresent the aims and objects of the I. W. W. In the West, so far as my observation goes, that has been done—propaganda strictly for the I. W. W. has been the result of the most part, with beneficial results in the awakening of a powerful sentiment for industrial unionism. It is there also (in the West) that the so-called "direct action" is found in greater force than elsewhere, and proceeding within the mixed locals. I hold that he is an inevitable (though temporary) consequence of the reaction from the opposite extreme—pure and simple

political action. He will disappear, or his influence will wane, with the upbuilding of industrial organization, with its manifold activities—political as well as industrial.

"In the east, on the other hand, I find in some quarters the echoes of old conflicts between the two Socialist political parties still resounding in I. W. W. gatherings, with no little resulting confusion in the minds of new recruits and outside workers. Everywhere I have labored to put an end to this condition, urging that locals attend strictly to I. W. W. propaganda, and leave the existing political organizations to fight their own battles. To the extent that such a course prevails, with a clear-cut sentiment for industrial unionism be developed and the basis for industrial organization be established.

"(3) Regarding 'open meetings,' in my opinion that is a matter to be decided by the local union itself. While I have been an advocate of the open meeting, I find from experience that the open door often acts to keep away new recruits, and has in many cases been fatal to the growth of new organizations. Such conditions dictate the course of procedure for the local union—close the door. In other cases the open meeting may be both possible and desirable.

"For the foregoing reasons I vote in favor of the ruling suggested by Secretary Trautmann—that whenever there are not less than 15 workers of a given industry in a mixed local, they must form an industrial union."

"Yours for Industrial Freedom,

"B. H. Williams, Member G. E. B."

This is the answer of Ex-Board Member Yates, of New Bedford, Mass.

"The letter from Local No. 12 of Los Angeles, Cal., asking for the publication of their position in The Bulletin, to invite criticism, with privilege to answer same, I may say, that I do not know what presumably intelligent men can be thinking about to be eternally chewing the rag on this subject, 'Political Reflex,' etc.

"This subject, in my opinion, has been thoroughly thrashed out, and I would advise all those who are not yet satisfied to purchase a copy of the stenographic report, and to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest what it contains on this subject, and after that to leave off their damnable faces and begin to do something for the upbuilding of the organization. I do not approve this publication in The Bulletin.

"In reference to the pronouncement of W. R. Fox, I may say this matter proves once more the absolute necessity of a uniform set of local by-laws, although I realize that the matter of mixed locals will have to be dealt with now. I will deal with Fox's 'Expression on Tactics and Discipline' clause by clause. This will be the best way of disposing of this matter.

"I feel where there are at least twenty men engaged in one industry in a given locality who are members of a mixed local they ought to get out and form a local industrial union. Why not? "This question of open meetings is dealt with in the by-laws of Local No. 157 in the clause relative to the assembly going into executive session. Am in thorough accord with Fox."

"Avoid Personalities"

To the Industrial Union Bulletin: In the personal organ of John M. O'Neill, often known as the "Miners' Magazine," and sometimes referred to by courtesy, as "the official organ of the W. F. of M.," there appeared in the issue of September 26 an article headed "Avoid Personalities," which, considering its source, is certainly the acme of Pharisaical self-righteousness and snivelling hypocrisy.

In the course of his valuable homily the "holier-than-thou" editor of the Rocky Mountains, evidently strongly obsessed by an overpowering sense of "impartial justice" and "fair play," delivers himself of the following, to wit: "But the discussion of questions that were debated at great length in the recent convention there has crept in personalities that can only destroy the efficacy of a discussion which, if carried on in a fraternal spirit, must bring about beneficial results. We believe that every member of the Western Federation of Miners welcomes a discussion of every question that affects the working class, but we furthermore believe that the meretricious results of a discussion against the vitriolic pen, against the invective that inflicts a wound instead of appealing to the reason.

"The editor of the 'Miners' Magazine' has written this brief editorial in the hope that the membership of this organization will be tolerant of each other's opinions, and when indulging in mental combats will be guided by a desire to convince an opponent rather than to create in his heart a feeling of animosity."

Though it is a fact that the moral leprosy which infests the seat of mental power in such as John M. O'Neill makes it undesirable for any self-respecting workman to touch the ilk with anything shorter than the proverbial "ten-foot pole," yet, methought, the "editorial" above referred to was too rank to be allowed to pass by without having attention called to it. Otherwise such renegade traitors to the working class may well be left to the Nemesis which will inevitably, and probably sooner than later, overtake them, and consign them to the everlasting oblivion from which their names shall never be dragged, except to be the targets for the curses or the pitying contempt of future generations.

J. A. Strongquist,
Silver City, Idaho, Nov. 3, 1907.

Members-at-Large

It frequently happens that letters from general headquarters addressed to members-at-large are returned to the office. The party addressed has removed to a new locality without leaving instructions with the postoffice regarding his mail. Such members, upon moving from one locality to another, should at once notify the general secretary of the change. Otherwise letters they should receive cannot be delivered and the office has no means of communicating with them.

OUR LEADER

There was a College Graduate,
Who Had a Noble Brow;
We thought that He knew Every-
thing.

Was IT
It
It!

He said that if he hadn't come
To Teach the Workers HOW
We would NEVER have Progressed
A Little Bit!

Bit!
Bit!

He volunteered to Lead us,
And we have followed him the Job.
He wanted so to "help the Cause
Along!"

Long!
Long!

And he wrote a little Booklet,
And showed it to the Mob,
And said it was "where the Plutocrats
Were Wrong."

Wrong!
Wrong!

And so our Leader pondered,
With proud and thoughtful mien,
Devising Ways and thinking out
A Plan.

Plan!
Plan!

No lines were writ so closely,
That He couldn't read BETWEEN,
As a really, truly GENIUS
Always CAN.

Can!
Can!

One day he went a-walking,
In his absent-minded way,
A-thinking of a Speech he had
In View.

View!
View!

On a lonely railroad crossing,
'Twas a passing freight, they say,
Cut his Massive Cerebrum
Right in TWO.

Two!
Two!

I thought the sun would darken,
And daylight turn to NIGHT,
And I didn't hope for Pay Day,
Any More.

More!
More!

But we found we didn't Need him,
To Sit and Boss the Fight,
And our Wages were nine-fifty,
As Before.

For!
For!

The Wheels kept on revolving,
And the Factory Whistle blew,

Industrial Union

HANDBOOK

ITALIAN OR POLISH EDITIONS

\$5.00 a hundred prepaid

SEND ORDERS TO

212 Bush Temple, Chicago

Stuttgart Congress on I. W. W. Ground

Extracts from Resolutions adopted by the Congress on the Relation of the Economic Organization to the Political Party.

"To outstretch the proletarian camp from the bonds of industrial, political and economic bondage, the Political and the Economic Struggle are alike necessary."

BUT
"The Union will not fully perform its duty in the struggle for the emancipation of the workers, unless a thorough Socialist spirit inspires its policy."

ADD TO THE ABOVE

That the INDUSTRIAL UNION, the Economic Organization of the Working Class, is of primary importance and must supersede the political party, and the World Movement for Socialism is clarified and INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM triumphant.

I. W. W. PUBLICATIONS

Leaflets in English, per 1,000—

Address to Wage Workers, \$1.50
The Textile Industry, 1.50
Food Stuff Industry, 1.50
Metal and Machinery Industry, 1.50
Story of a New Labor Union 1.50

Leaflets in Italian, 3.00

" Swedish, 3.00
" Polish, 3.00
" Finnish, 3.00
" Slavonian, 3.00
" Croatian-Dalmatian, 4.00
" German, 4.00
" Yiddish, 3.00
" Romanian, 4.00

Japanese, Address to Wage Earners, 10.00

Japanese leaflets on form I, Schmitt, 20 cents; form II, San Francisco, Cal.

I. W. W. CONSTITUTION

English, (per 100) . . . 5.00
Italian, " . . . 5.00
French, " . . . 5.00
German, " . . . 5.00
Polish, " . . . 5.00
Hungarian, " . . . 5.00
Spanish, " . . . 10.00

NOTE.—The requisite amount of cash must accompany each order. All supplies sent by the General Office have the postage or express charges paid in advance.

W. E. TRAUTMANN
Room 212 Bush Temple
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

The Industrial Workers of the World has but one general office in Chicago, located in the Bush Temple, North Clark Street; it has no connection with any claimants to the name and repudiates any and all claims made by them.

And our Stomachs forced us ever,
In the Game,
Game,
Game!

The sun is really shining,
And it's quite a comfort, too,
With the struggle going on,
Just the Same!

Same!
Same!

—Mary E. Marcy.

The account of the shooting of Vincent St. John by a "conservative" member of the W. F. M. at Goldfield, Nev., is taken from the Daily Tribune of that place. Direct information received at headquarters from Goldfield is that St. John will be unable to leave there for several weeks. As to the cause leading to the shooting nothing is known at this office. St. John was about leaving Goldfield at the time this attempt to kill him occurred, and was expected in Chicago this week.

In accordance with the instructions of the third annual convention relative to by-laws for mixed locals, the general secretary has prepared the same for submission to the general executive board. When passed upon they will be printed in The Bulletin.

Financial Statement
FOR OCTOBER

The following is a Statement of Receipts and Expenditures at the General Headquarters for the month of October, 1907. Any errors found herein should be reported to this office.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN,
Gen. Sec.-Treas.

212 Bush Temple,
Chicago, Ill.

Oct.	1. T. Takahashi, button.....	\$0.35
	1. A. Young, subscription.....	.50
	1. M. W. Wolfe, convention report.....	.80
	1. Buffalo Local Union No. 43, convention report.....	.70
	1. Newport News Industrial Union No. 30, dues.....	3.00
	1. St. Louis Industrial Union No. 84, dues.....	1.50
	1. Spokane Industrial Union No. 222, convention report.....	2.00
	1. Wakefield Industrial Union No. 98, dues.....	90.00
	1. C. Bausor, subscription.....	.50
	1. A. J. Francis, convention report.....	.10
	2. W. Walters, convention report.....	.80
	2. S. French, received for strike fund.....	17.75
	2. E. Besselmann, contribution organizing fund.....	1.00
	2. G. H. A. Hill, subscription.....	.35
	2. Pittsburgh Industrial Union No. 215, subscription.....	.50
	2. I. Gray, subscription.....	.50
	2. Pittsburgh Industrial Union No. 212, dues \$3, subscription.....	4.00
	3. Phoenix Industrial Union No. 15, supplies.....	1.55
	3. Jersey City Industrial Union No. 163, convention report.....	2.80
	3. Oklahoma Industrial Union No. 26, dues \$5, labels 75c.....	5.75
	3. Sacramento Industrial Union No. 236, buttons.....	1.50
	3. J. Spielman, convention report.....	.80
	3. J. Lindgren, literature.....	1.80
	3. W. Fennell, contribution.....	5.00
	3. D. Wilson, subscription.....	1.00
	3. F. A. Uhl, subscriptions.....	1.00
	3. Cambridge Industrial Union No. 56, dues \$6, literature.....	7.25
	3. Monaca Industrial Union No. 106, literature.....	2.35
	3. East St. Louis Industrial Union No. 174, contributions.....	3.00
	3. H. J. Huber.....	6.00
	4. M. W. Fennell, subscriptions.....	.05
	4. L. D. Mays, literature.....	.05
	4. No. 222, dues \$9, subscriptions.....	18.05
	4. M. E. Kleiminger, subscription.....	.50
	4. T. J. Cole, subscription.....	.50
	4. W. A. Pratt, convention report.....	.80
	4. St. Paul Industrial Union No. 307, dues.....	2.25
	4. Toronto Industrial Union No. 198, dues.....	3.00
	4. New York Industrial Union No. 46, dues.....	10.00
	4. Northfield Industrial Union No. 176, dues.....	6.60
	4. Omaha Industrial Union No. 85, dues \$3, contribution.....	4.35
	4. Aberdeen Industrial Union No. 354, supplies and literature.....	44.00
	4. Quincy Industrial Union No. 517, dues \$3, subscription.....	6.50
	5. Pittsburgh Industrial Union No. 298, dues.....	.25
	5. A. Gundin, subscription.....	.25
	5. J. H. Elberger, bulletins.....	.50
	5. Rhyolite Industrial Union No. 258, on account.....	1.45
	5. Lawrence Industrial Union No. 20, dues.....	3.10
	5. P. Brown, subscription.....	.25
	5. J. P. Thompson, collection from Musicians' Union.....	15.00
	7. H. Jaker, subscription.....	.25
	7. Federation of Socialist Industrial tickets sold.....	2.40
	7. Buffalo Industrial Union No. 317, contribution \$3.50, dues \$5.05, convention report.....	9.35
	7. Jersey City Industrial Union No. 163, subscriptions.....	2.00
	7. Detroit Industrial Union No. 159, dues \$3, subscription.....	3.25
	7. C. A. Johnson, subscriptions.....	2.00
	7. Eureka Industrial Union No. 330, subscriptions.....	1.50
	7. A. Gierginsky, balance on convention.....	.20
	7. G. W. Johnson, subscription.....	.50
	7. J. L. Duncan, literature.....	.25
	7. Portland Industrial Union No. 92, buttons.....	5.00
	7. Tacoma Industrial Union No. 10, dues.....	2.40
	7. Bridgeport Industrial Union No. 266, convention report.....	.80
	7. Seattle Industrial Union No. 178, dues.....	15.00
	7. B. Stone, subscription.....	.25
	7. W. Kern, subscription cards.....	3.00
	7. M. Sidel, sale of literature.....	.45
	7. J. Easton, literature.....	3.00
	7. Brooklyn Industrial Union No. 206, contribution.....	1.25
	7. Columbus Industrial Union No. 170, dues \$1.65, supplies.....	2.00
	7. F. E. Johnson, dues L. U. No. 6 \$3.30, dues Industrial Council, Cincinnati \$3.....	6.30
	7. G. W. Smith, convention report.....	.75
	7. Gladwin Bland, dues for M. I. Klein, member at large.....	.75
	7. New York Industrial Union No. 43, dues.....	7.50
	7. Annapolis Industrial Union No. 105, convention reports.....	1.50
	7. San Francisco Industrial Union No. 173, subscriptions.....	\$1.00
	7. Minneapolis Industrial Union No. 64, dues \$6, subscriptions.....	8.00
	7. A. Lapovitz, subscription.....	.65
	7. D. Murphy, butte, for buttons sent.....	5.00
	7. A. Olson, convention report.....	.75
	7. G. Boecklein, convention report.....	.75
	8. Mrs. M. Freer, subscription.....	.50
	8. H. Fennell, subscription.....	.10
	8. C. Sandberg, literature.....	.10
	9. New Bedford Industrial Union No. 157, dues \$62.40,	

on account \$2.20, supplies \$16.50.....	81.10
9. Tacoma Industrial Union No. 169, convention report.....	2.00
9. Phoenix Industrial Union No. 155, dues.....	15.00
9. Kansas City Industrial Union No. 271, supplies.....	.50
9. Lake Charles Industrial Union No. 289, Br. 1, dues \$2.10, literature.....	4.20
9. New York Industrial Union No. 58, assessment.....	1.00
9. Minneapolis Industrial Union No. 14, supplies.....	2.00
9. E. Besselmann, contribution.....	1.00
9. F. Heaps, subscription.....	.25
9. Chicago Industrial Union No. 52, dues for Sept.....	3.00
9. Aberdeen Industrial Union No. 354, dues.....	6.60
9. A. H. Wirtz, subscription.....	.56
9. Albert Ryan, contribution Jerome Miners' Union No. 101.....	25.00
9. G. Bland, dues for C. R. Cliff and F. Monaco.....	2.00
9. C. M. Conover, subscription.....	1.00
9. J. Whitehead, subscriptions.....	2.50
9. G. E. Poate, dues \$3, assessment \$1, one initiation \$1.....	5.00
9. Cincinnati Industrial Union No. 6, dues.....	2.10
9. H. C. Johnson, subscription.....	.50
9. Jamestown Industrial Union No. 73, dues.....	1.50
9. Mr. Mass, literature.....	.25
9. A. Ballantyne, subscription.....	.50
9. L. Breman, subscriptions.....	1.00
9. J. A. LaBille, dues for R. Valare, member at large.....	.50
9. Vancouver Industrial Union No. 322, dues \$4, assessment \$2.....	6.00
9. H. A. Brandborg, subscriptions.....	1.25
9. Salt Lake City Industrial Union No. 10, charter fee \$10, dues \$5.....	15.00
9. Louisville Industrial Union No. 73, dues.....	4.05
9. Bellevue Industrial Union No. 162, assessment \$2.50, contribution \$1.75.....	4.25
9. Richmond Industrial Union No. 9, buttons.....	3.50
9. H. Siegelman, convention report \$70c, contribution 30c.....	1.00
9. J. H. Walsh, subscription.....	.25
9. R. J. Schwendman, contribution Local No. 124, W. F. M.....	2.50
9. Spokane Industrial Union No. 222, subscription 50c, contribution \$20.....	20.50
9. W. J. Kerns, subscription.....	.20
9. G. A. M. Hill, subscription.....	.35
9. J. J. Etor, subscriptions \$2.50, literature \$4.85, buttons \$2.45.....	9.80
9. Bush Industrial Union No. 107, dues.....	3.30
9. T. Corra, contribution Burke Miners' Union No. 10, W. F. M.....	25.00
9. Cleveland Industrial Union No. 33, subscriptions \$1, supplies \$1.....	2.00
9. Eugene Fischer, convention report 75c, charter fee branch No. 59.....	10.75
9. Los Angeles Industrial Union No. 12, dues \$16.50, convention reports \$2.40.....	19.05
9. J. B. Roth, dues.....	1.52
9. G. Durkhal, convention report \$1, subscription 50c.....	1.50
9. A. Spagnoli, literature.....	.10
9. J. M. Barnes, literature.....	3.90
9. Oakland Industrial Union No. 233, dues for Sept.....	.50
9. R. E. Mahoney, literature.....	.50
9. A. Schwartz, subscription.....	.50
9. M. W. Bradley, subscriptions.....	1.00
9. J. Scarceaux, literature.....	.15
9. J. F. Healy, convention report.....	.75
9. Worcester Industrial Union No. 60, charter fee.....	10.00
9. Spokane Industrial Union No. 222, bulletins \$2.50, literature \$2.50.....	5.00
9. Hoquiam Industrial Union No. 276, subscriptions \$3, convention report \$0c.....	3.80
9. P. B. Hansen, tickets \$1, convention report 75c.....	1.75
9. Lewistown Industrial Union No. 65, charter fee.....	10.00
9. J. C. Weybright, literature.....	1.00
9. San Francisco Industrial Union No. 173, subscription 50c, bulletins \$7.....	7.50
9. T. Whitehead, convention report 75c, subscription 25c.....	1.00
9. R. Stromberg, subscriptions.....	.50
9. L. Brenman, subscriptions.....	1.00
9. South Bend Industrial Union No. 340, dues for Sept.....	4.80
9. Vancouver Industrial Union No. 322, on account.....	4.25
9. E. Besselmann, contribution.....	1.00
9. T. Loftus, subscription.....	.50
9. Vancouver Industrial Union No. 322, contribution.....	8.25
9. B. H. Vail, convention report.....	.75
9. Sacramento Industrial Union No. 236, dues.....	7.50
9. J. A. LaBille, literature.....	2.00
9. St. Louis Industrial Union No. 205, dues \$1.65, amount due \$2.90.....	16.25
9. Wichita Industrial Union No. 205, dues \$1.65, amount due \$2.90.....	4.55
9. A. E. Reimer, convention report.....	.75
9. Kansas City Industrial Union No. 8, dues \$2, buttons \$1.....	4.00
9. I. L. Duffy, literature.....	1.00
9. Biwabik Public Service Workers' Industrial Union No. 48, charter fee \$10, dues \$3.75.....	13.75
9. Cambridge Industrial Union No. 165, Br. No. 2, contribution.....	20.00
9. Phoenix Industrial Union No. 155, convention reports.....	1.60
9. Canton Industrial Union No. 259, dues \$1.80, contribution.....	5.80
9. Vancouver Industrial Union No. 322, contribution W. D. Dossy.....	2.00
9. A. Weinstock, subscription.....	.80
9. J. M. Dial, Jr., literature.....	8.50
9. Portland Industrial Union No. 92, subscriptions 75c,	

convention report 75c.....	1.50
16. E. Williams, contribution Local No. 860, U. M. W.....	10.00
16. Fall River Industrial Union No. 55, dues for Sept.....	3.15
16. S. Leikowitz, collection from Local No. 561, Hungarian Branch, for organizing fund.....	2.40
16. J. Taylor, subscription.....	.50
17. Blue Island Industrial Union No. 17, assessment \$8c, convention report 75c.....	1.60
17. H. Sprague, contributions.....	14.50
17. Toronto Industrial Union No. 198, dues.....	3.00
17. J. Kippert, contribution Br. No. 4, U. B. W.....	1.00
17. Wm. Jurgens, Goldfield, Nev., contributions collected.....	23.00
17. F. A. Uhl, subscription.....	.50
16. F. A. Uhl, subscriptions.....	1.00
17. St. Louis Industrial Union No. 188, dues.....	9.00
17. J. Voros, contributions collected in Elizabeth, N. J.....	10.00
17. T. Maxwell, contribution.....	1.00
17. C. M. Conover, subscription Br. No. 6, W. S. and D. B., New York, to Bridgeport strike.....	5.00
17. F. Ockermueller, dues member at large.....	2.00
17. Wm. Yates, subscription.....	.50
17. New York Industrial Union No. 59, on account.....	10.00
17. St. Paul Industrial Union No. 365, dues.....	3.00
17. Lithing Public Service Workers' Union No. 47, charter fee and supplies.....	12.00
17. W. R. Reece, literature.....	.25
17. Louisville Industrial Union No. 31, dues for Sept.....	1.30
17. A. W. Lewis, convention report.....	.75
17. L. Sayce, contribution.....	1.75
18. Vancouver Industrial Union No. 322, contribution C. Morley.....	1.00
18. D. R. Moore, literature 25c, subscription 50c.....	.75
18. F. Schade, dues for Nov. and Dec. 50c, contribution.....	1.50
18. J. A. McConnell, literature.....	1.60
18. L. Brennan, subscription cards \$2.50, contribution \$2.50.....	5.00
18. Cincinnati Industrial Union No. 6, bundle of bulletins.....	6.50
18. Cleveland Industrial Union No. 33, dues \$7.50, subscription 50c.....	8.00
18. E. Evans, organizing fund \$1.70, convention report 80c.....	2.50
18. Minneapolis Industrial Union No. 40, charter fee Metal and Machinery Workers \$10.00, subscriptions \$1.50.....	11.50
18. C. B. Corniford, literature.....	.10
18. C. Smith, subscription.....	.50
18. Quist, butte, subscription.....	1.40
19. Paterson Industrial Union No. 152, Br. 2, bulletins.....	4.00
19. Mt. Pelier Industrial Union No. 7, dues.....	5.90
19. Portland Industrial Union No. 92, subscription 50c, supplies 50c, convention report 75c.....	1.75
19. Greenwater Miners' Union, subscription.....	.50
19. Minneapolis Industrial Union No. 356, dues.....	3.15
19. I. W. W. Educational Club, Portland, Ore., literature.....	8.00
19. Newport News Industrial Union No. 30, assessment.....	2.50
19. M. W. Fennell, subscriptions.....	2.25
19. Vallejo Industrial Union No. 283, convention report 80c, contribution.....	5.00
19. J. A. Erickson, contribution.....	2.00
19. F. W. Kleese, convention report and literature.....	4.75
19. E. Nyden, subscription.....	.50
19. Brockton Industrial Union No. 206, dues \$1.50, contribution \$2.00.....	3.50
19. G. Nickerson, subscription.....	.25
19. Toronto Industrial Union No. 360, contribution \$1.00, literature \$2.30.....	3.00
19. Paterson Industrial Union No. 152, convention report.....	.70
19. Olneyville Industrial Union No. 530, dues for Sept.....	1.65
21. S. J. D. Jones, dues for Sept.....	7.50
21. Wichita Industrial Union No. 224, dues.....	4.95
21. E. Kattenmayer, dues member at large.....	2.00
21. Silverton Industrial Union No. 112, convention reports 75c, subscription 50c.....	1.25
21. J. Jewell, subscription.....	.50
21. G. Bland, dues for P. C. Rowling \$1.00, H. Book \$2.50, contribution H. Book \$1.00.....	4.50
21. J. J. D. Jones, subscription.....	2.50
21. Denver Industrial Union No. 125, supplies.....	1.30
21. Dayton Industrial Union No. 76, on account.....	20.00
21. Tonopah Industrial Union No. 325, dues.....	3.15
21. A. C. Wirtz, contribution.....	3.00
21. O. A. Lindstam, convention report.....	.75
21. W. S. Parcel, literature.....	.25
21. J. W. Bulhouse, subscription.....	.25
21. J. A. Jones, subscriptions.....	1.00
21. W. Kern, subscription.....	.50
21. Hoquiam Industrial Union No. 276, dues.....	9.00
21. H. Richter, literature \$2.50, subscription 50c.....	3.00
21. R. Ciardi, contribution Nuova Sezione Socialista to Meyer-Haywood Defense Fund.....	50.00
21. J. C. Butterworth, dues L. U. No. 152.....	151.50
22. J. J. Etor, literature sold collected on book No. 337 \$1.25.....	11.05
22. S. L. Beattie, subscription.....	.50
22. W. D. Forbes, subscription 50c, contribution 15c, butte \$5.00.....	6.00
22. Julius Glaser, dues for Sept. and Oct.....	.50
22. A. Lesteg, dues L. U. No. 112 \$100.00, dues L. U. No. 22 \$11.25, supplies \$34.75, contribution L. U. No. 152 \$10.00.....	245.00
22. Z. Ohman, subscription.....	.50
22. L. Brennan, subscription \$2.00, donation R. McKenzie \$2.50.....	3.00
22. Buffalo Industrial Union No. 317, supplies.....	1.50
22. Providence Industrial Union No. 1, dues \$7.50, butte \$2.50.....	10.00

22. F. L. Constock, literature.....	25
22. Kansas City Industrial Union No. 54, supplies.....	2.80
22. J. J. Etor, subscriptions \$2.50, literature sold \$3.95, buttons \$1.40, contribution \$1.55, dues two members at large \$2.50.....	18.90
22. F. Schade, subscriptions.....	3.00
22. New Orleans Industrial Union No. 338, subscriptions.....	1.00
22. Port Norfolk Industrial Union No. 39, dues for Sept.....	3.00
22. Spokane Industrial Union No. 222, subscription 50c, contributions \$5.50.....	9.00
22. F. D. Henion, subscriptions.....	1.00
22. Albert Ryan, contributions collected.....	5.50
22. Indianapolis Industrial Union No. 96, dues for Aug. and Sept.....	2.70
22. Chas. Bunting, subscriptions.....	16.00
22. F. Bourgoin, contribution W. S. and D. B. Br. 210.....	5.00
22. E. Besselmann, contribution \$1.00, dues \$1.00.....	2.00
22. O. A. Canfield, convention report 70c, contribution 80c.....	1.50
22. Buffalo Industrial Union No. 43, dues.....	9.00
22. New York Industrial Union No. 58, assessment.....	1.00
22. H. Lynch, contribution.....	.95
22. T. Staley, literature.....	.95
22. San Francisco Italian Barbers' Union No. 173, dues.....	22.50
22. H. Reigate, subscription.....	1.00
22. Rhyolite Industrial Union No. 258, dues.....	30.00
22. Paterson Industrial Union No. 46, charter fee.....	10.00
22. F. Alberg, convention report 80c, subscription 50c.....	1.30
22. Wm. Weber, subscription.....	1.50
22. J. Schlossberg, subscription.....	.50
22. R. S. Chalmers, subscription.....	.50
22. Lancaster Industrial Union No. 57, dues.....	15.00
22. E. Fischer, charter fee Quilt Workers \$10.00, charter fee Umbrella and Cane Makers \$9.50.....	19.50
22. S. Rotkowitz, contributions collected.....	12.75
22. W. Younger, dues member at large.....	1.00
22. Philadelphia Industrial Union No. 494, charter fee \$10.00, dues stamps \$3.00.....	13.00
22. J. Underdown, subscription.....	.95
22. W. Wellwood, subscription.....	.95
22. Seattle Industrial Union No. 10, dues \$15.00, supplies \$4.75.....	19.75
22. Seattle Industrial Union No. 178, subscription 50c, bulletins \$9.50.....	10.00
22. Philadelphia Industrial Union No. 5, Nyden, subscriptions.....	2.00
22. Cambridge Industrial Union No. 218, literature.....	3.00
22. K. Tetsuka, contribution 25c, convention report 75c.....	1.00
22. F. Mulholland, subscription.....	1.00
22. E. Ely, convention report and subscription.....	1.35
22. J. A. Stromquist, dues member at large \$1.50, assessment \$1.00, bulletin 50c, literature \$1.50.....	4.50
22. F. A. Uhl, literature.....	.25
22. W. E. McCue, subscription.....	.25
22. Otto Herman, convention report 75c, contribution 25c.....	1.00
22. Chas. Fiers, dues member at large \$1.00, contribution \$1.00.....	2.00
22. New York Clothing Workers' Union No. 59, on account.....	10.00
22. Buffalo Industrial Union No. 43, supplies.....	.50
22. W. Robertson, subscription.....	1.00
22. Cleveland Industrial Union No. 33, subscriptions.....	1.00
22. Los Angeles Industrial Union No. 12, supplies.....	2.50
22. Detroit Industrial Union No. 159, subscription \$1.00, amount due 5c.....	1.05
22. Reno Industrial Union No. 360, contribution \$1.00, literature \$2.30.....	3.30
22. F. Knoket, subscription.....	.50
22. V. P. Vermeiren, subscription.....	.50
22. Eugene Fisher, on account stamps industrial council \$90.00, on account supplies \$20.00.....	80.00
22. M. A. Gurley, subscription.....	5.40
22. Jersey City Industrial Union No. 163, buttons.....	10.00
22. Crescent City Industrial Union No. 117, contribution.....	10.00
22. S. Joseph, subscription.....	.50
22. Portland Industrial Union No. 92, literature.....	4.00
22. J. A. Leach, subscriptions.....	1.50
22. H. Peterson, subscription.....	.50
22. Mr. D. Ross, renewal subscription.....	1.00
22. Minneapolis Industrial Union No. 14, dues \$3.00, assessment 25c, subscription 50c.....	3.75
22. B. Fischer, subscriptions.....	1.00
22. J. B. Roth, subscription \$1.00, dues \$3.25.....	3.75
22. Portland Industrial Union No. 92, subscriptions \$1.50, on account \$17.00.....	18.50
22. R. Reist, contribution.....	4.00
22. Nelson Industrial Union No. 525, dues \$30.00, supplies \$10.00.....	31.00
22. J. M. Francis, subscription.....	.50
22. R. Auth, subscription.....	.50
22. W. E. McCue, subscription cards.....	1.05
22. L. Levinson, dues member at large 75c, assessments 30c.....	4.75
22. W. Tullar, literature.....	.50
22. Mrs. L. E. Parsons, subscription.....	.95
22. J. Riordan, contributions collected.....	2.50
22. New York Industrial Union No. 58, assessment.....	4.00
22. J. Jurgis, subscriptions.....	2.50
22. P. J. Williams, subscription.....	.50
22. P. J. Roe, subscription.....	.50
22. P. J. Roe, subscription P. Pierce.....	.50
22. T. Cole, subscriptions \$2.00, dues \$2.00.....	4.00
22. J. Whitehead, subscriptions.....	2.50
22. N. B. Hurst, subscription.....	.50
22. W. J. Berns, contribution F. Basora.....	1.00
22. T. Swenson, subscription.....	2.00
22. Wm. Veal, dues and initiation member at large.....	2.00
22. Rochester Industrial Union No. 51, dues.....	1.50
22. W. Woodhouse, convention report 75c, dues \$1.00.....	2.25

(Concluded on page 70)

Financial Statement for October

(Continued from third page)

67 \$3.75, L. U. No. 24	10.75	and telegraph \$2.20.....	30.30
29. J. Newman, subscriptions....	1.00	14. E. Y. Horder, office supplies.	5.35
29. J. W. Carroll, subscriptions....	.50	14. Wm. E. Trautmann, on account salary.....	30.00
29. Portland Industrial Union No. 92, on account \$15.00, buttons \$5.25.....	20.25	15. C. C. Spotswood, rent and light for Oct.	81.00
29. Wakefield Industrial Union No. 98, subscription 25c, contribution \$25.00, convention report 75c.....	26.00	15. Kerwin Bros., for printing.....	353.50
29. Worcester Industrial Union No. 320, dues.....	1.50	22. North State Savings Bank, note and protest fee Kerwin Bros.....	381.29
29. Sacramento Industrial Union No. 236, literature.....	4.00	16. Ida Mfg. Co., on account.....	10.00
30. W. S. Chamberlain, contribution.....	2.00	19. C. Jacobson, for week ending Oct. 12th.....	15.00
30. L. P. Weber, subscription.....	.50	19. D. R. Ginsburg, for week ending Oct. 12th.....	15.00
30. Seattle Industrial Union No. 178, dues.....	20.00	19. A. S. Edwards, for week ending Sept. 21st.....	20.00
30. E. Besselmann, contribution.....	1.00	19. O. Justh, for week ending Sept. 28th.....	15.00
30. F. C. Stumpf, dues member at large.....	1.00	19. Office expense for week ending Oct. 12th, mileage 65c, postage \$17.50, telephone 45c.....	18.60
30. W. Skrocki, contribution \$2.00, subscription.....	2.50	19. W. E. Trautmann, on account salary.....	15.00
30. V. Wickman, subscription.....	1.00	22. American Express Co., for week ending Oct. 18th.....	13.26
30. Hamilton Industrial Union No. 72, dues for Oct. \$7.95, subscription 50c, convention report 70c.....	9.15	22. Chicago Ice Co., bill for Sept. 250	2.50
30. A. Gierginsky, subscription 25c, contributions \$2.10.....	2.35	22. A. B. Dick Co., supplies.....	3.75
30. H. C. Cook, literature sold.....	.96	22. Carroll Towel Co., bill for Sept.	1.00
30. M. W. Moore, dues member at large \$3.75, assessment 30c, subscription 50c, contribution 45c.....	5.00	22. E. Y. Horder, office supplies.....	1.35
30. Monaca Industrial Union No. 101, dues \$1.50, assessment \$3.60, literature \$3.75.....	8.85	22. Oliver Typewriter Co., Oct. installment.....	5.00
30. St. Louis Industrial Union No. 84, assessment.....	1.50	22. J. C. Butterworth and R. Katz, loan to F. Hieslewood.....	100.00
30. Wilkinsburg Industrial Union No. 150, dues \$1.50, assessment \$3.60, literature \$3.75.....	8.85	22. Wallace Addressing Co., balance due Sept. 1st.....	14.81
30. Victoria Industrial Union No. 44, dues \$37.35, supplies \$29.00.....	66.35	23. J. J. Eitor, organizing expense.....	11.05
30. Elizabeth Industrial Union No. 29, assessment \$3.75, convention report 75c.....	4.50	23. A. W. Jeffers, note due Kerwin Bros.....	352.93
30. LaSalle Industrial Union No. 531, dues.....	5.00	23. J. J. Eitor, organizing expense.....	4.30
30. J. J. Eitor, dues for P. Peretto, member at large.....	.75	23. Ida Mfg. Co., on account button.....	75.00
30. J. J. Eitor, subscription cards \$4.60, buttons 70c, contributions collected \$3.20.....	10.50	25. A. W. Jeffers & Co., for note to Kerwin Bros.....	254.47
30. F. Schade, assessment \$1.00, contribution Lumber Handlers \$1.00.....	2.00	25. D. R. Ginsburg, for week ending Oct. 19th.....	15.00
30. Chisholm Industrial Union No. 407, charter fee \$10.00, supplies \$1.00.....	11.00	26. Vincent St. John, on account organizing and expense.....	100.00
30. Portland Industrial Union No. 92, buttons.....	5.00	26. F. Hieslewood, on account mileage and expense.....	100.00
30. T. W. Keddy, literature sent.....	.25	26. American Express Co., for week ending Oct. 26th.....	4.55
30. R. Kler, subscription.....	1.50	26. Union Trust Co., note due Kerwin Bros.....	265.55
30. Fall River Industrial Union No. 55, assessment \$2.10, dues \$3.15.....	5.25	26. O. Justh, for week ending Oct. 5th.....	15.00
30. C. Hillwitz, subscription.....	.25	26. W. E. Trautmann, on account Office expense for week ending Oct. 26th, supplies \$1.50, mileage \$1.00, postage \$26.30, telephone 25c.....	29.05
30. V. Chipovich, subscription 50c, literature 50c.....	1.00	26. J. J. Eitor, organizing mileage \$3.60, hotel and meals 50c, hall rent and printing \$3.20, miscellaneous 8.00.....	8.00
30. C. Benson, subscription.....	.50	31. Bertelli & Rodighiero, balance due for printing.....	85.00
30. G. M. Conover, contribution combined locals of Cincinnati.....	3.00	31. B. H. Williams, mileage.....	10.00
30. O. Justh, buttons sold at headquarters.....	.10		
30. Bertelli & Rodighiero, rebate on printing.....	45.00		
30. M. Biell, subscription.....	.50		
30. F. Hieslewood, subscription \$1.00, dues \$1.00.....	2.00		
30. Newport News Industrial Union No. 30, dues.....	3.00		
30. F. Oliver, contribution.....	3.00		
30. Hoquiam Industrial Union No. 276, supplies.....	.35		
30. Worcester Industrial Union No. 320, dues \$3.75, supplies \$2.25.....	6.00		
30. A. Klein, contribution 50c, subscription 50c.....	1.00		
30. Salt Lake Industrial Union No. 10, literature.....	4.00		
EXPENDITURES FOR OCTOBER, Oct.			
1. Ida Mfg. Co., on account.....	\$ 10.00		
1. Oliver Typewriter Co., Sept. installment.....	5.00		
2. Kerwin Bros., for note due for printing.....	377.63		
3. J. H. Walsh, on account.....	50.00		
3. J. W. Pierce, expense organizing local in Berlin, salary \$2.75, mileage \$2.95, hotel and meals \$2.40.....	8.10		
3. W. E. McDermut, on account stenographic report.....	50.00		
3. J. P. Thompson, mileage and expense attending Musicians' convention.....	15.00		
3. D. R. Ginsburg, balance for week ending Sept. 21st, and on account for week ending Sept. 28th.....	15.00		
4. Ida Mfg. Co., on account.....	10.00		
4. B. W. Hawkins, organizing expense.....	7.00		
4. B. H. Williams, on account mileage and expense.....	20.00		
5. Bertelli & Rodighiero, on account printing.....	20.00		
5. W. E. McDermut, on account stenographic report.....	80.00		
5. Office expense for week ending Oct. 5th, supplies 75c, mileage 35c, postage \$5.51, telephone \$28.50, telegraph and telegraph 45c.....	35.56		
5. C. Jacobson, balance week ending Sept. 20th, and for week ending Sept. 27th.....	20.00		
5. O. Justh, for week ending Sept. 21st.....	15.00		
7. Galitz & Pabst, on account printing.....	15.00		
8. J. G. Lauterbach, balance due on Brand's Hall.....	10.00		
9. A. W. Jeffers & Co., note due Kerwin Bros.....	250.98		
9. D. A. Campbell, postmaster, balance dues postage.....	23.05		
9. Wm. Yates, for printing.....	40.00		
10. D. R. Ginsburg, balance due for Sept. 28th, and for week ending Oct. 5th.....	20.00		
10. W. E. Trautmann, on account salary.....	5.00		
11. F. Hieslewood, on account mileage and expense.....	25.00		
11. American Express Co., for week ending Oct. 11th.....	8.25		
11. C. Jacobson, stenographer, for week ending Oct. 5th.....	15.00		
11. J. J. Eitor, mileage and expense.....	8.45		
12. Ida Mfg. Co., on account buttons.....	15.00		
12. R. Roadhouse, contribution by W. S. and D. B. Springfield, to strike.....	3.00		
12. B. Lapate, Oct. account loan.....	10.00		
12. Office expense for week ending Oct. 12th, carfare 20c, postage \$27.50, telephone			

TEN YEARS' ACTIVITY OF THE JEWISH BUND

(Continued)

On October 8th, 1907, the Jewish Bund celebrated its tenth anniversary. In the Fall of 1897 all local Jewish Socialist organizations, who carried on the propaganda amongst the masses in many cities of Poland and Lithuania, united into a compact body. The first secret circles in which Socialism was taught to the best of the Jewish proletariat date back as far as 1887. Characteristic was the fact that those circles, led by a few Jewish intellectuals and working among the Jewish proletariat, had nothing to do with the Russian, but had adapted themselves only to Russian conditions and culture. This state of affairs could naturally not last long. As soon as the propaganda bore fruit amongst the masses, they changed their character accordingly. The Russian language being strange to the Jewish workmen had to give way to its own mother tongue. A literature in Yiddish had to be created. The organization was confronted with new problems. They also had to battle against those peculiar forms of oppression due to the position the Jewish worker holds as a nation in the Russian empire. At the same time, the mainly economic movement commenced to be active also in the domain of politics. The necessity of a closer affiliation arose and to combine this three cornered fight for his rights as a worker, citizen and Jew became more apparent. It was under those conditions in 1897 "Der Bund" was founded.

With proud satisfaction may its active workers now look upon the fruit of its labors. In the Jewish proletariat, the "Pariah," amongst the workers, the most cruelly oppressed and exploited of all in Russia, it awakened the consciousness of his might and honor. The light-spreading torch of Socialism was pressed in his hand, which placed him in the foremost ranks of fighters for Russia's freedom from wage slavery.

As early as 1896, the Russian Section in its report to the International Congress, calls the "Bund" the advance guard of the revolutionary movement in Russia. The Jewish worker, organized under the banner of the "Bund," understood, notwithstanding all the sacrifices which he willingly made, to hold this honorable position. By means of stirring up a furious race hatred, by organizing bands of slavers, the Russian government endeavored to crush the Jewish revolutionary movement. And it is the "Bund" who deserved the credit of uncovering the true character of the "Programme" and taught the Jewish proletariat to defend his life and honor with a weapon in his hand. It was the "Bund" who first founded the organization of armed self-defense, which marked a turning point in the history of massacres and a revolution in the psychology of the Russian Jew. Of great consequence is also the role the "Bund" played in the fight against the national tendencies within the Jewish nation. Only a short time ago did Zionist Congress in Hague demonstrate the downfall of Zionism, and to the "Bund" is due the honor for having inflicted the deepest wounds.

Notwithstanding that Zionism afterwards endeavored to appear Socialist, it could not influence the masses to any extent. But all this work the Bund could not have accomplished had it not, standing in the

midst of the fight, forged a weapon, which at the same time became a valuable achievement in culture. The Yiddish language owes its present form in a great degree to the Bund. Ten or fifteen years ago it was nothing more than an idiom, fit only to express elementary ideas used in every day life; but to-day it has reached a dignity making accessible to the Jewish masses all the beautiful treasures of international art and science. The work of improving the language is so much more to be appreciated on account of the Bund being an illegal party, which made its existence very hard, only having the insufficient means of a secret press at its command, accompanied by horrible persecutions on the one side, and the scorn and shunning of the other, who denied the right of existence of a Jewish culture. The strongly developed national consciousness that the Bund always exhibited resulted in awakening a deep interest in the inner life of the proletarians of Russia, with whom he fought together for freedom, although momentarily separated. And now since the Bund again is a member of the Socialist party of Russia, he takes a deep interest in the inner life of the organization with the purpose of smoothing over and brushing aside all those harmful dissensions, which he luckily never knew. Hand in hand with the proletariat of Russia, the Jewish worker, led a heroic fight. The most appropriate congratulation that we can give the Bund on these festive days of jubilee, is the wish that the fight should terminate in the near future in a full and untroubled victory. Speed the day!

The Strike Blocker

From New York comes an account of a new factor in the conflict between capital and labor, the "strike blocker." It says: "The strike blocker! Have you heard of him? Perhaps not; because he has a new vocation. He has pre-empted the job of, and is speedily doing away with the strike-breaker. Within the last twelve months strike-blocking concerns have been established in every important industrial center of the country. The operatives number thousands, and it is claimed for them that they have already averted more than a dozen big strikes. Their efforts are directed by shrewd men who combine the ability of a skilled detective and intelligent labor leader. They seem to have friendly relations with labor union officials who know perfectly well what the strike blocker is doing, a man who enters the office of Thomas J. Farrell on Union Square, New York. Waiting to confer with the boss strike blocker of the east is a walking delegate who has been out from the private consulting room was the president of a labor union whose membership numbers over twenty thousand."

"Both good friends of mine," said the strike blocker. "I just did Jim there a good turn. There was a crooked delegate who'd had a good sized strike under his belt, and he wanted the men to break a two years' contract with their employer. You know—just a trouble maker. We had to use a little force. In fact, he was ever since. The crowd in contrast with the hackneyed type of detective who loves to surround his doings with secrecy and mystery Mr. Farrell is pleasantly frank. Of ominous bulk, hard muscled, alert and cool eyed,

there is about him, in spite of his free speech, a sense of latent danger. In his capacity of strike blocker he has faced death in various shapes and never knows when some crazed enthusiast may lay him low. Convinced that preventing strikes according to his method is a benefit to both capital and labor, he fears not to boldly champion his calling. An operator working for a strike blocking agency earns anywhere from \$15 to \$30 a week, according to his accomplishments. One employee of Mr. Farrell is skilled in seventeen different trades, in addition to being an orator and sociological expert. A well-equipped agency must have a staff that supplies all sorts of mechanics. When trouble threatens in factory or shop, the wise employer of today does not wait for the crisis. He summons the aid of an agency, which furnishes a couple of professional blockers, who do both detective and missionary work. That is to say, they keep their employer and the agency chief informed of what is going on inside, and meanwhile they combat the agitation with argument.

"You would be astonished," Mr. Farrell related, "to see what one intelligent, fearless man can do. For example, take the 400 metal-workers of an establishment in Brooklyn who were stampeded recently by twenty disturbers. This was one of the best and fairest shops in the country. Its employees were well treated. Some had been with the firm twenty years and had placed their sons—even grandsons—with the firm."

"A certain labor leader, through a handful of union men, persuaded the whole outfit to strike. As they were lining out the superintendent asked this one and that why he was striking. 'Don't know, sir,' was the answer. 'I guess because the rest are.' When the strike finally was lost, after three months' misadventure, these fellows either lost their jobs or had to go back at reduced wages."

Dog Did Wrong Trick

The Irishman wanted to sell the dog, but the prospective buyer was suspicious and finally decided not to buy. The man then told him why he was so anxious to sell. "You see," he said, "I bought the dog and trained him myself. I got him so he'd bark all the time if a person stepped inside the gate, and I thought I was safe from burglars. Then my wife wanted me to train him to carry bundles, and I did. If I put a packet in his mouth the dog would keep it there till some one took it away. Well, one night I woke up and heard some one in the next room. I got up and grabbed my gun. They were there—three of the scoundrels and the dog. 'Didn't he bark?' interrupted the man. 'Sorry a bark; he was too busy.' 'Busy? What doing?' 'Carrying a lantern for the burglars.'—Dublin Freeman.

Two machines put in operation by the telegraph combine during the strike and run by eight girls, according to Superintendent Capen, do the work that formerly required the services of eight men at \$80 a month each. The eight girls, receiving, perhaps, \$60 a month each, cost the company \$480 a month, while the sixteen men formerly required drew \$1,280 a month, a saving in wages to the company of \$800 a month. The telegraphic rates to the public, of course, remain the same. It is evident from these figures that telegraph operators are going to find out what the introduction of machines means. The company having made the test and demonstrated its practical economy, will have little thought for men operators at \$80 a month. The machine decreases the wage account and increases dividends.

For the Liberation of Preston and Smith

Over twenty months have passed since the day when the Mine Owners' Association of the West, supported by the agents of a capitalist government, and backed up by the whole capitalist class of America, started to carry out the nefarious designs, in an attempt to railroad members of the working class to the gallows, or to bury others for life time behind the walls of the capitalist dungeons.

The working class rose in numbers, and in a mighty response to the call: "Shall our brothers be murdered?" they gave to the powers that be the warning to beware! The conspiracy was finally broken; the plot failed in its execution.

Haywood has been honorably acquitted, Moyer is out on bail, and we feel that Pettibone will soon walk out of prison a free man again, exonerated and vindicated.

The powerful efforts of the workers were crowned with success! Again, the curtain has dropped over another scene enacted by the masters of this land. Vincent St. John and seven associates, who were held in Nevada for conspiracy, thrown into jail, and later released under heavy bonds, are freed once more from the clutches of the persecutors; the cases against them had to be dismissed at the request of the "prosecuting attorney," another proof that the capitalist conspirators thought they could take the workers by surprise and throw and keep these men in prison on trumped-up charges.

In behalf of the organization which first issued the call for united action in these emergency cases, we wish to thank all those who felt that it was the supreme task of the working class to force the exposure of the abominable outrages perpetrated by the capitalist class organizations of the West against the organizations of labor and their spokesmen.

One organization of workers especially deserves to be given credit for the great and noble support rendered in this cause. That is "The Universal Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society of America." Not only did the members of that organization contribute liberally to the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Fund, but when the appeal was issued in behalf of Preston, Smith, St. John and associates, that organization was the first one to give support and aid in the defense of our fellow workers.

But two men are still languishing in jail in Nevada, as innocent as those against whom the state had to drop the cases: W. R. Preston, sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment, and Joseph Smith, condemned to ten years on perjured testimony of members and tools of the Citizens' Alliance of Goldfield, Nevada.

We know that these two men will be set free, if a new trial be granted. We know they will be exonerated even in the court, although they are exonerated in the eyes of their fellow men and women of the working class.

Fellow Workers, come to the rescue again! Take the matter up in the meeting of your organization, and take action on this appeal. Write to the Court of Appeals in Nevada, demanding that a new trial be granted; or that both victims of the hatred of the Citizens' Alliance be set free. If you wish to support financially, mail all contributions to Preston-Smith Defense Committee, Drawer O, Goldfield, Nevada.

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The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making injury to one an injury to all.

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